

WEEKLY NON ARTISAN PAPER FOR THE HOME, FARM, SCHOOL, FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

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Communications on Agricultural Topics, and Questions Relating to Labor and Education Invited.

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V. C. MOORE, Manager.

TUESDAY, . . . January 23, 1912.

Weekly Tonic

(Spurgeon.)

I like that saying of Martin Luther when he says: "I have so much business to do today that I shall not be able to get through it with less than three hours' prayer." Now, most people would say: "I have so much business to do today that I have only three minutes for prayer. I cannot afford the time." But Luther thought that the more he had to do, the more he must pray, or else he could not get through it. That is a blessed kind of logic; may we understand it! "Praying and provender hinder a man's journey." If we have to stop and pray, it is no more a hindrance than when the rider has to stop at the farrier's to have his horse's shoe fastened; for, if he went on without attending to that, it may be that ere long he would come to a stop of a far more serious kind.

UNCLE WALT

I sought the parlors of the seer, and he wore vestments weird and queer; he fiddled clairvoyance with a crystal globe, and had strange symbols on his robe. He moved with sombre, stately grace, around the incense-reeking place. He said, in low sepulchral tones: "You'll please cough up a pair of bones. Before I pierce the mystic shroud that hides the future from the crowd—before I penetrate the veil I always have to seek the kale." I drew two dollars from my pants, and then he went into a trance, and I could hear him softly say: "Your life will be both sad and gay. Some days with joy will be abloom, and other days will reek with gloom. The gods for you are storing wrath, and dangers lurk around your path, but you will triumph in the end, so loosen up again, my friend." "You are a cheap-john seer," I said; "the path described all men must tread; all men meet dangers as they go, and all must sample joy and woe, and all will triumph at the last, if they have nerve to face the blast. And think you that I'll let you keep my plunks, for prophecies so cheap?" I seized him by his spangled robe, and soaked him with his crystal globe, and rummaged deftly through his jeans, and robbed him of his ill-earned gains.

The Poet Philosopher UNCLE WALT.

The investigations of the steel trust and sugar trust by House committees has brought out the evils of trusts as never known before. Chairman Henry is right in purposing more like investigations. "Throw on the light." The House can do this while the tariff bills are making.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

This is the birthday of Stonewall Jackson, the great soldier, who had the religion of Cromwell and the strategy of Napoleon. He was one of the most commanding figures in all history of military chieftains, and the world today is studying his wonderful plans of military campaigns. As the years go by, he grows in the estimation of men who know the qualities that go to make a great commander. During the past few months the world has been talking about Jackson more than for years, because he is the central figure of Mary Johnson's historical "The Long Roll." That book has already been published abroad, and is being read all over the world; and while it takes liberties with Jackson, as do all historical works with their heroes, it is causing men to see the military genius in his true light as a matchless soldier. The author has drawn his picture as an impressionist paints a portrait—giving only the large outlines and caring more for the general effect than for the lineaments and features. Jackson, the man, is not drawn true to his life in the picture, for his gentleness and his accomplishments are passed over in the desire to accentuate a greatness that the novelist can better portray by limning his eccentricities large and commanding. No such novel can please the intimates of such a man—for of Jackson they know it to be true:

"The loving are the tenderest,
The gentle are the daring."

Miss Johnson was drawing a soldier of deep faith, whose Calvinism was his rock in a weary land, and, while the reader will fail to get at the sweeter side of the big man they will get up from reading the book with a feeling that they have been in the presence of a modern Joshua for Jackson had that intimate sort of communion with God that made him seem more like a patriarch and learner of Bible days than a nineteenth century soldier.

The South shares its affections and admiration with Lee and Jackson. There were other great soldiers but Jackson appealed to the imagination and solemn knighthood of the Cromwellian type while Lee appealed to the sense of superior wisdom that was the chief characteristic of Washington. The chief heritage of the broken South in the latter sixties was its pride in the life and leadership of these two foremost men, who illustrated better than any two men the war produced the manliness and knightliness of the Christian soldier.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Next Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Auditorium in Raleigh will be the scene of an important gathering of patriotic and high-minded North Carolinians who will gather in the capacity of the State Temperance Convention. Some of the most distinguished speakers in America have accepted invitations to speak at that convention, and the news comes from all parts of the State that leading temperance workers in all callings will be here. These conventions have been held in Raleigh bi-ennially for ten years and have stimulated the temperance sentiment throughout the State. It was a convention of this character that launched the fight that secured the adoption of the Watts bill and it was a like convention that led the movement to enact the Ward bill and a greater convention still that secured the submission of an act to make North Carolina a prohibition State.

The passage of a prohibition law did not end the temperance work. There is yet much to be done and the temperance people cannot take off their armor until they have succeeded in securing a better enforcement of the law and a more practical acceptance of the hostility to the liquor traffic and the consumption of liquor. His duty is to bring about temperance. Law is one way, and an important way, but not the only way. The enforcement of the law follows necessarily, but beyond that the temperance forces of the State must continue their work so that the coming generations will be educated as to the

evils of intemperance and we shall have a temperance State by the practical adoption of temperance principles by each individual in his own life.

Let every county be well represented at this State Temperance Convention, which convenes next Friday, and let the enthusiasm which such coming together evokes be carried into every nook and corner in the State so that the temperance sentiment and temperance principles shall be more firmly impressed upon the people than ever before. Raleigh has built an Auditorium for just such conventions—for all gatherings for the people of the State who are trying to lift up the old State in all ways, and the people of Raleigh will give a hearty and cordial welcome to the temperance workers who will be here at this convention.

WHY LEE WENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Some months ago Hon. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, delivered an address at the University of North Carolina on October 25th, and en route was entertained by a friend in Raleigh who invited a number of prominent citizens to dine with the distinguished Brooklyn editor. At this dinner, Dr. McKelway grew reminiscent and entertained his Raleigh friends with a story about the only time that General Lee visited the White House after the war. It was a story, which he said had never been printed, and the Raleigh friends who heard it were deeply interested in it, for it threw light upon what had always before been an unexplained chapter in the history of Virginia. After the war, every Southern State except Virginia was cursed by Reconstruction, but Virginia escaped this blight, and Dr. McKelway told his Raleigh friends the secret of it was that General Grant acceded to a request by General Lee, which saved Virginia. It was the only one General Lee ever made of General Grant.

A few days ago Dr. McKelway gave that interesting reminiscence in the columns of his paper, the Brooklyn Eagle. He says that the event described he did not report in his dispatches, for he was at that time the Washington correspondent of the New York World, and it has not gotten into history books or biographies, and he feels sure that it will be news to Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, Lee's latest biographer. The story as told by Dr. McKelway in the Eagle is the same he told his friends in Raleigh, and condensed, is about as follows:

Virginia was about to elect a Governor under the Reconstruction Act. The conservative candidate was Col. Gilbert C. Walker, a Union soldier; the Republican candidate was the State's military Governor, H. H. Wells. The conservatives feared that Wells would use the troops "in a way to assure his own election." It occurred to Mrs. Myra Gaines, widow of the distinguished major general, that it might be a great thing for Virginia to have the situation explained across a table by Robert E. Lee to Ulysses S. Grant. She gave McKelway a letter to General Lee and he set out for Georgetown (where the general was then sojourning) on his errand. It was a Sunday, he remembers, and an uncommonly stormy one. He says in his Eagle story:

"The general had the correspondent's horse and carriage taken to the stable and himself spent the whole day with the correspondent questioning him closely about Northern opinion and answering the correspondent's inquiries with fullness and candor. Over a period of time so long as that which has elapsed since the conversation between the general and the correspondent, the memory of the latter concerning impressions is more clear than concerning details. The correspondent can say that he never saw a man more commanding and impressive in appearance or more dignified yet natural in manner than Robert E. Lee. Nor did he ever see a man whose bodily and intellectual resemblance to General Washington as the latter has been suggested by historians and artists, was more striking. No notes, of course, were taken of what General Lee said at the time, but the effect of the personality of the general himself has never been lost, and is made only stronger by the flight of years."

On his return McKelway was able to report that General Lee would be glad to go to the White House on the mission suggested. President Grant said

he would be glad to see him; through the Secretary of War, General Rawlins, he invited him to the White House. Lee asked and got leave to take General Jubal E. Early and ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter along. Grant and Lee had not seen each other since Appomattox. The three Virginians put the situation in their State before the President, and told him that all they asked for was a fair election. He said they should have it. "He gave and enforced that promise," says McKelway. "Wells was defeated and Walker was elected. Virginia's resumption of elective government was prosperously and peacefully effected under Walker's four-year governorship. The State escaped the worse conditions that had befallen Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas, and which a peaceful revolution within the Union was required to throw off."

Dr. McKelway says that both Grant and Lee asked him to "keep mum" and, of course, he did so but he thinks that the "lapse of time and the course of history" justifies him in now telling the story, which is perhaps the most interesting, unpublished story about Lee in existence.

PROFIT SHARING.

In many of the smaller industrial establishments in Great Britain and on the continent, profit sharing has come to be an established custom, and, at the end of every year, the employees receive a portion of the profits of the concern. This plan has been adopted in a few establishments in America. Last year the Durham Hosiery Mills, conducted by Gen. Julian S. Carr and his progressive and successful son, announced that they would establish a profit sharing plan by which their mill operatives would be paid a portion of the earnings. The following statement has been issued by the Durham Hosiery Mills:

"Durham, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1912.
"To the Employees of the Durham Hosiery Mills:

"Under our co-operative profit sharing plan, inaugurated September 15th, 1911, the following awards have been made:

"Mrs. Jennie Jones.....	\$13.00
"Mrs. Kittie Rogers.....	25.00
"Mr. Weymouth St. Sing.....	10.00
"Miss Bertha Rowling.....	2.50
"Miss Lottie Thompson.....	2.50
"Miss Flora O'Neal.....	2.50
"Mr. A. W. Oldham.....	20.00
"Mr. W. M. Muse.....	20.00

"In addition, there has been invested in the preferred stock of the Durham Hosiery Mills, \$1,076.50, as the beginning of the fund for the benefit of old employees, in the shape of sick and death benefits.

"The management takes a great deal of pleasure and pride in thanking the above employees for the suggestions that they have given during the past few months.

"We also take occasion to call the attention of the employees in Mills Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 to the fact that these suggestions have come solely from the employees of Mill No. 1.

"We bespeak your further cordial and joyful co-operation for the coming year, to the end that our institution may grow and prosper and that we may wax strong, with joy, under the obligations of forever being our 'brother's keeper.'

"Sincerely yours,

"DURHAM HOSEIERY MILLS."

The State will watch this forward and pioneer movement by the Carrs with great interest. It is a recognition that all the persons employed in an industry help to make its profits, and that they should share in a fair way in its earnings. General Carr and his sons have set an example to other industrial enterprises, and it is to be hoped that this year this example will be followed by others. The management of The News and Observer looks forward to adopting this system when it has liquidated its indebtedness and has an assured income. It is the ideal spirit of justice and brotherhood, which should prevail in business.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

That was a very generous gift of \$2,500 from Mr. Samuel T. Morgan, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, to the Catawba Sanitarium. Other friends gave \$1,500 and Mr. Morgan's gift therefore secured \$4,000 for that deserved charity. Mr. Morgan is a successful North Carolinian, who is one of the leading business men of Richmond. He has "the Durham spirit," which adds to making money the desire to give some of it where it will do the most good.